

PHOTO TAKEN WITH TITLED SPY

Reisinger, Daughter Brewer Busch, Posed With Count

REVEALS SHE KNOWS HIM

New York, March 20. — The name of Mrs. Edna Reisinger, daughter of the late Adolphus Busch, of St. Louis, and widow of Hugo Reisinger, of New York and Berlin, was today brought into the case which resulted in the arrest of two titled men and two women and presidential orders for their deportation to Europe as alleged spies.

A photograph showing Mrs. Reisinger in a friendly pose with Count Robert De Clairmont, one of the four alleged spies, was the cause of her name being brought into the case. The photograph was taken at a Fifth avenue studio, and is posed in the same manner as the published photograph of the Count and Mrs. Elizabeth Charlotte Mix, who has admitted receiving \$3000 from former German Ambassador Von Bernstorff.

Mrs. Reisinger seemed greatly perturbed when informed that a photograph of herself and Count De Clairmont was in the hands of the Department of Justice officials, but she explained how she had met the Count and how greatly astonished she had been to learn of his arrest and the charges against him.

"I was at the photographer's one afternoon having my picture taken when the Count came in. He insisted on being taken with me and although I protested, it did no good. He sat close beside me and said he would keep the picture always. Now I realize that it was an imprudent thing for me to permit."

"I liked the Count very much and often went to dinner and to dances with him, and he came to my home frequently. Never did he say anything to me about espionage, and I never suspected him of such a thing. He always appeared to be a patriotic Frenchman, heart and soul for France. I never asked him why he did not go back to fight for France."

Mrs. Reisinger admitted having met Mrs. Mix, who was introduced to her by the Count, but recently, she said, he told her she must have nothing further to do with Mrs. Mix.

Shortly after the United States entered the war Government officials, in a search of wireless plants here, discovered a plant in the home of Mrs. Reisinger. It was explained at the time that she knew nothing of the apparatus and that it had been installed by a butler who was studying wireless telegraphy without her knowledge.

Information obtained by the Department of Justice through the arrest of the Turkish beauty, Mme. Storch, and three confidential informants, has cleared up a point which has been puzzling Government officials for a long time.

The point in question is the manner in which representatives of the German Government have been able to transmit information to Berlin, but Secret Service officials have refused to reveal it at this time. It is permissible to say, however, that the method will not be used again.

Another thing the case has demonstrated to Government officials, it is said, is the value of a certain amount of publicity. Since the story of Mme. Storch was made public the authorities have received valuable information from readers of newspapers who are eager and willing to assist in stamping out the German spy system.

FILM OPERATORS LICENSED

New State Code Causes Rush in Several Counties

Westchester, March 20.—The State Industrial Board's new code of rules for operation of motion-picture machines using inflammable films has caused a rush for licenses in a number of counties of the State.

The code provides that no operator shall be less than eighteen years old and that he must have a license from a local board or bureau created by law or ordinance to issue licenses for the particular town in which he resides or else has made application to the Department of Labor and Industry and been licensed after an examination. The license must be displayed in both.

BRITAIN PLANS CURFEW

Proposes to Close All Public Places at 9:30 P. M.

London, March 20.—A proposal of the Government to close all places of amusement and restaurants at 9:30 p. m. in London and south England for the purpose of saving coal and reducing the consumption of the Times, provided it is applied to the whole country and limited.

The plan, which is known as the "curfew order," has the incidental advantage of lessening the risk from air raids and is likely to be adopted shortly.

WOMEN DIE IN FLAMES

Victims Buried in One Mass Grave at Trenton

March 20.—Three small children and two young girls were killed in a fire at Trenton, N. J., which broke out in the home of Mrs. Josephine M. Smith, 1000 N. 10th street, at Trenton.

ARGENTINE EMBASSY STAFF ROUTS THIEVES

Home of U. S. Representative at Buenos Aires Entered—One Burglar Shot

Buenos Aires, March 20.—Three burglars who entered the home of Erick J. Stimson, United States Ambassador to Argentina, early today were routed when fired upon by servants.

The intruders, who were trying to force the dining-room door, abandoned their tools and hastened in their flight. The Stimson family was asleep when the burglars were discovered.

The police found an unidentified man in the neighborhood who had been wounded in the leg.

Stimson conferred with the chief of police regarding the incident.

CLARK PREDICTS LONG SESSION OF CONGRESS

Veteran Speaker Believes Present Sitting Will Hold Until September

Washington, March 20.—Congress will not adjourn until September, Speaker Champ Clark, of the House, predicted today. The Clark prediction of adjournment in view of the Speaker's twenty-odd years of service in the House, has been looked upon for many years as more reliable than that of any other member.

The present disposition to dawdle, and the imposing stack of important legislation remaining to be passed upon will be responsible for the late adjournment. Aside from the railroad bill, Congress has passed very little important legislation thus far this season.

Caught in the present legislative jam are more than a score of bills which Administration leaders insist are urgently needed for the efficient prosecution of the war. The war finance corporation bill probably will be signed by the President within the next two weeks. After this bill has been finally passed, the Congress must act on these, among other measures, before final adjournment.

A bill authorizing new bond issues, which must be passed before March 26, according to Claude Kitchin, the majority leader of the House, is being taken up with no other delay, and which Provost Marshall General Crowder says he cannot go ahead with plans for the new season.

An omnibus water power measure, recommended by President Wilson in his message as imperative, is necessary to permit the full utilization of hydro-electric power for the manufacture of war supplies.

The Baer bill to supply seed and feed to farmers on credit, whose adoption has been secured a special title for its consideration, insisting that it must be approved immediately if food production is not to suffer.

Virtually all the big appropriation bills, including the army and navy bills, which must be written into law before June 30, when the next fiscal year begins.

The Greenham bill demanded by President Wilson before he will undertake a reorganization of the war machine to secure maximum efficiency. The \$50,000,000 housing bill to furnish housing facilities for workers at war plants, whose passage is essential, labor leaders say, to increasing munition and equipment production.

Compulsory food conservation legislation, which Food Administrator Hoover says is necessary to permit the United States to supply the food demands of the Allies.

A comprehensive price-fixing bill entrusted to Chairman Lever, of the House Agricultural Committee, by President Wilson with a request for its speedy enactment.

In addition to these there are scores of bills authorizing certain reorganizations in the military and naval service which are supported by the war and navy departments. A continuation of the present policy of "close scrutiny" of all legislation by Congress would seem to indicate that adjournment could not be reached until late in the fall, but leaders expect that in the late summer, with the elections approaching, a reverse policy will be adopted.

CAMDEN MAN TO TESTIFY

Trenton, March 20.—William C. Coles, of Camden, has been directed by Justice Trenchard, of the Supreme Court, to testify before a special master in Camden in the proceedings instituted in Philadelphia by Frederick C. Righter against Charles K. Farry. When the New Jersey special master was directed by the Philadelphia tribunal to take the testimony from Coles the latter refused to appear.

DECLARES BLOW AT FRANCE HUNS' MOST LOGICAL MOVE

German Leaders Likely to Follow Off-Tried Plan of Concentrating Whole Force in Terrific Smash, Writer Says

By KARL H. VON WIEGAND

GERMANY will next strike at France, if strike she does. All indications point to that, and it is the next logical move for her to make.

It has been the policy and strategy of the German general staff, as I observed it at close hand during the war, to do only one big thing at a time, to concentrate upon that and endeavor to do that well. In that respect there was a strong contrast between the German and the Allied military strategy.

Germany first struck at Belgium, then turned to the east to try to catch the British and the French in a trap, but came too late, and both the Germans and the Allies were forced to fall back from Ivangard. Hindenburg answered by driving the Russians out of East Prussia.

In May of the same year (1915) Mackensen smashed through the Russian front at Tarnow and rolled up the Russian lines. It proved to be the last success of the German offensive. The famous "steam roller" was smashed as with giant sledgeshammers. Later the Austrians and Germans concentrated on another undertaking. Under Mackensen they smashed through Serbia.

That finished, Hindenburg and Ludendorff planned and Mackensen and Falkenhayn did the Hunnicum job. One "big job" undertaken in the spring of 1916 failed utterly—Verdun. During the summer of the same year the German general staff concentrated upon defense against the British and French offensive on the Somme.

In 1917 the German general staff had its hands full standing off the British and French in their second offensive on the Scarpe. Hindenburg fell back to "Siegfried line," a distance ranging from three to twelve miles. The Germans then shifted their weight to hold the British offensive in Flanders. They made false prophets out of those who predicted that Zebrugg, the German "U-boat nest," would soon be in British hands.

With the offensive south of Arras and in Flanders at an end, the German general staff collaborated with the Austrian general staff in their second joint "big job." The joint offensive against Italy followed, with the disastrous effect to the Italians still fresh in the mind of the public. The Italians were reported to have lost more than 250,000 men in dead, wounded or prisoners, 2700 guns and other material, not to mention several million bushels of wheat.

The separate peace with Russia forced Rumania into peace. It clips off 900 miles from the front of the Central Powers. Italy is not out of it yet, but badly crippled.

A blow at France is the next logical move for the Germans. The answer of President Wilson and the Allies to the Reichstag speech of Count von Hertling, general staff of the Allies on all fronts, will furnish the necessary moral and psychological background in Germany for such an offensive.

Must Have People's Backing

The fact that the German Government may or may not be sincere in bringing the war to an end through the collapse of France.

Hindenburg remarked to me at the time: "We want nothing of France. The French should be glad that we are willing to give them back what we are occupying without them demanding Alsace-Lorraine."

Since then have come the Russian revolution and Rumania. It is not so certain that Hindenburg and Ludendorff have not changed their minds in regard to France should they make a drive against France and have a measure of success.

The temper of the German public mind also has changed. Any demands in the west made by Germany after a drive here, the success of which may seem ever so improbable, yet remains a possibility, would be justified by the claim that peace had been offered before the offensive, rejected, and that the German people were entitled to some compensation for vast expenditures in blood and money made inevitable by the attitude of America and the Allies.

This must not be construed into an argument that President Wilson should acquiesce in the "connecting link" between the German frame of mind, its methods of reasoning.

Further light is thrown upon the German "thinking" about an offensive in the west by Lieutenant Colonel von Haefen. He is in charge of the "military department" in the Foreign Office and is the "connecting link" between the Chancellor and the Foreign Secretary and the grand general staff. He himself is a noted military historian.

Whatever may be charged against Germany and against some of its military leaders, Lieutenant Colonel von Haefen was one of the finest and most honorable officers I have met in the army of any country. That is the testimony of every American correspondent in Germany. He never stooped to evasion. He never attempted to palm off propaganda for news. His working policy with the war correspondent was, "I trust you, you trust me." It was a good policy.

Keeps Ludendorff Posted

It was one of Von Haefen's duties to keep Ludendorff closely in touch with the diplomatic and political phases of the war and keep him posted on popular sentiment in Germany.

INTENSE AZIONI DELLE BATTERIE ITALIANE

Gli Artiglieri d'Italia non Danno Tregua agli Austro-Tedeschi

ATTIVITA' AEREA

Published and Distributed Under Authority of the War Office, London, 1917, on file at the Postoffice of Philadelphia, Pa.

Notizie giunte dalla fronte, confermate da quanto ha comunicato il Quartier Generale Italiano, recano che le azioni di artiglieria continuano intense lungo le linee che si estendono sulle montagne. Detti azioni di artiglieria divennero spesso violente nella regione di Montello riuscendo così a paralizzare le operazioni militari degli austro-tedeschi.

Vivaci duelli di artiglieria si sono avuti e continuano lungo il basso corso del Piave e precisamente da Zenson al mare.

Le pattuglie italiane ed i reparti d'incursione, operanti nella Valle Orto, riuscirono a catturare un certo numero di prigionieri.

L'attività aerea continua abbastanza intensa da ambo le parti lungo quasi tutto il fronte. Durante vari combattimenti aerei, svoltesi ieri l'altro, nelle aeroplani nemici furono abbattuti.

Di questi aeroplani due furono abbattuti dagli aviatori italiani, due dai francesi e tre dagli aviatori inglesi.

Il testo del comunicato ufficiale pubblicato, ieri, dal Ministero della Guerra in Roma.

Frequenti scambi di artiglieria si sono verificati da Zenson, sul medio corso del Piave, al mare.

Vivaci azioni da parte dell'artiglieria si sono avute nella regione di Montello.

Nella Valle Orto furono catturati alcuni prigionieri.

Sette aeroplani nemici sono stati abbattuti durante la giornata di ieri. Due furono abbattuti dagli italiani, due dai francesi e tre dall'inglesi.

Da informazioni giunte al Comando Italiano si apprende che, durante i recenti trasferimenti di truppe nelle retrovie nemiche, gravi conflitti sono avvenuti tra i reggimenti di varie razze.

Un tipico episodio si verificò a Asolo quando un distaccamento di truppe germaniche si incontrò con i soldati del 26mo battaglione del 25mo reggimento, composto interamente da elementi alvi, i quali cantavano i loro inni nazionali, i tedeschi cominciarono ad insultare gli

slavi e ne seguì una furiosa mischia. Altre truppe furono immediatamente inviate sul posto e gli slavi, sopraffatti, furono posti in vagoni ed inviati al fronte sotto la scorta di guardie tedesche.

In merito ad alcune false voci riguardanti trattative di pace da parte degli Alleati con gli Imperi Centrali, è stato pubblicato il seguente annuncio ufficiale:

"Il Ministero dell'Interno ha instruito i Prefetti di investigare l'origine di certi rumors, assolutamente falsi, riguardo una sollecita pace e di prendere gli opportuni provvedimenti contro coloro che fecero nascere e circolare detti rumors. I quali si ha ragione di credere costituiscono una delle solite manovre del nemico."

Le false voci poste in giro facevano credere che il Presidente Wilson era ansioso di raggiungere una immediata pace a qualunque costo. Nonostante che le voci apparivano di una assurdità indiscutibile, pur tuttavia parecchie persone ritenevano che vi fosse qualche cosa di vero in esse. Nonostante che vennero anche in Londra.

Due aviatori americani hanno compiuto un volo da Foggia a Roma, percorrendo il percorso di 212 miglia in 158 minuti.

Gli aviatori sono il maggiore Ryan, che funziona da pilota, ed il Capitano Frost, che fece da osservatore.

Le lesioni riportate dal Capitano Fio-rella K. La Guardia, in seguito ad un accidente capitogli durante una incursione aerea, consistono in lesioni all'anca sinistra con lieve complicazione, e dovrà rimanere in riposo per qualche settimana ancora.

Charles Carroll, su proposta del Generale Diaz, è stato insignito della medaglia d'argento al valor militare per atti di valore compiuti presso la linea di fuoco sul Piave, nel scorso novembre, durante il lavoro della sezione della Croce Rossa Americana.

Anche il maggiore Howell ed il Capitano Wilkins, della commissione permanente della Croce Rossa Americana in Italia, sono stati equamente decorati con la medaglia al valor militare.

COMITATO PROPAGANDA "PRO-ITALIA"

Riceviamo e pubblichiamo: Il mio signor Direttore.

La preghiamo portare a conoscenza dei lettori del suo pregiato giornale che il Comitato Propaganda Pro Italia, formato ad iniziativa della Loggia Massonica Roma, d'accordo colle Autorità Consolari Italiane per quanto riguarda le modalità e i mezzi per pubblicazione del compito assunto, ha deciso di invitare i presidenti delle associazioni, i Venerevoli di Loggia e i privati ad una riunione che avrà luogo il giorno 21 Marzo alle ore 8:30 p. m. nella sede del Tailor's Club, N. 1230 So. 13th street per la scelta definitiva del Comitato del quale possono far parte tutti quei connazionali che vogliono e che desiderano cooperare col primo nucleo del Comitato stesso al

successo delle armi italiane e alla soluzione dei problemi che dalla guerra hanno origine.

Il Comitato confida che, trattando di opera altamente patriottica, estranea completamente a lotte di partito e di opinioni, tutti vorranno rispondere con entusiasmo all'appello loro rivolto.

Tutte le associazioni che desiderano meglio conoscere gli scopi del Comitato e vogliono essere illuminati sul miglior modo di realizzare detti scopi possono rivolgersi al Comitato stesso il quale incaricherà uno dei suoi membri di parlare in seno all'associazione illustrando i fini della guerra d'Italia.

Qualunque comunicazione per il Comitato Propaganda Pro Italia, può essere diretta alla sua sede n. 1180 So. 10th street.

ACCUSED AS SLACKER, ASKS \$30,000 IN SUIT

Circular Used in Y. M. C. A. Fund Drive at Mount Union Results in Libel Action

Huntingdon, Pa., March 20.—G. L. Hileman, a prominent merchant of Mount Union, has brought action of libel against seven well-known business men of that town, Lawrence N. Crum, J. Donald Appleby, Alton Fields, George W. Radde, C. B. Oswart, G. Peduzzi and H. V. Wilke.

The suit grows out of a printed circular issued at the time of the recent Y. M. C. A. war drive, asserting that Mr. Hileman had insulted the two women canvassers for and had refused to contribute to the Red Cross and calling on all true Americans to cease patronizing him.

Mr. Hileman alleges that the charges made against him were false and that the publication of the circular injured his business and reputation to the extent of \$30,000. He claims triple damages of \$90,000.

Mr. Crum is a candidate for Assembly on the Republican ticket.

TWO IN ARMY SCANDAL

Captain and Civilian Accused of Demanding Contract Commissions

Hatfield Creek, Mich., March 20.—On a charge of attempting to defraud the Government, Captain Ralph Pillingier, of Chicago, construction quartermaster at Camp Center base hospital, and Ralph Windhorst, a civilian, were arraigned here before United States Circuit Court Commissioner Clark. Their examination was set for March 22. The defendants announced that they expected to furnish the \$10,000 bail.

The charge made by the Department of Justice in that Windhorst demanded commissions on contracts for supplies, and that Captain Pillingier was involved in the alleged graft.

W. H. Smith, agent for the Department of Justice, announced that more arrests probably will be made.

Bar Pins Brooches. A most attractive assortment of new and beautiful designs in green gold, white metal, diamonds, sapphires and other stone combination.

Camden Man to Testify. Trenton, March 20.—William C. Coles, of Camden, has been directed by Justice Trenchard, of the Supreme Court, to testify before a special master in Camden in the proceedings instituted in Philadelphia by Frederick C. Righter against Charles K. Farry.

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White House Pure Apple Cider Vinegar. The Taste and Purity recommend themselves. Put up in a handy glass jar for which the housewife will find many future uses. ALL-WEEK SPECIAL 15c.

We guarantee that our clothes will be all wool because that wears the best and lasts the longest; that the tailoring will be careful and enduring; that the dyes will be fast and lasting. We guarantee that clothes made by us will not need to be replaced soon; that they will be completely satisfactory to you in every respect; and that they will be economical of the country's resources of materials and labor. Our label in a suit is a pledge of this—a small thing to look for, a big thing to find. Hart Schaffner & Marx. Good Clothes Makers.

Strawbridge & Clothier are the Philadelphia Distributors of the